

LIKE CAUSES PRODUCE LIKE EFFECTS.

The following associated press dispatch shows that the same spirit of avarice and greed which characterizes the investors of capital in one hemisphere likewise distinguishes it in the other:

LONDON, November 5.—England to-day saw the beginning of what seems likely to prove the greatest industrial war between capital and labor that the country has ever known.

Cotton mills, employing all told about 14,000,000 spindles, were shut down to-day.

Of the 44,000,000 spindles running in England, the mill owners have a Masters' Federation in which 20,000,000 spindles are represented. The owners of the 6,000,000 spindles still running will pay to the federation a fine of a farthing a week for such as they keep at work.

There are about 24,000 operative spinners grouped into various local unions, all federated into an amalgamated association of cotton spinners. Their average earnings for a week of sixty hours are thirty-two shillings. The local unions combined have a reserve fund of £50,000. The card and blowing room operatives who, of course, are necessarily idle when the spindles stop, number about 25,000 and have also a strong union. The members of both associations have paid special levies lately into the treasury, including a levy of six shillings a week, which has been paid in regularly for two months. The reserve fund thus created will be further increased by the contributions of four shillings a week from 9,000 members who will remain at work during the present lock-out. It is estimated that from all sources a total of £34,000 will flow in weekly to assist the operatives. The non-union men have been trying hard to get into the unions so they can partake of the advantages of "strike-pay," but the unions are unwilling to enroll as members persons who are likely to speedily become a burden on the treasury. The non-union operatives are, in consequence, likely to suffer great distress during the progress of the lock-out, for the unions have decided not to assist them in any way. The operatives appear to hold the strongest position, as the improving prospects in the cotton trade since the notices of a 5 per cent. cut in wages were issued have already induced a number of mill-owners to keep men at work at the old scale of wages, paying the federation the fine, a farthing a spindle a week, agreed upon. It so happens that only a few mills at Rochdale, Heywood and Stockport are closed. A number of mills in other towns have withdrawn the lockout notices which they at first sent out.

The Masters' Federation has received a severe blow at Bolton, where the District Employers' Association has declined to co-operate with the federation in a scheme to reduce wages. Their 13,000,000 spindles are still kept busy, and the operatives are working on the old scale of wages. This action on the part of the Bolton mill-owners is explained by the fact that they use Egyptian cotton, which gives them a margin of profit. Other Bolton masters using American cotton, adhere to the federation and have closed their mills. If the improvements in trade continues numbers of other mills will open, preferring to pay the federation fine rather than allow their valuable machinery to lie idle at a loss of interest and rent. Already the improvement has weakened the position of the federation, and if it continues the lock out will prove a fizzle. Should the improvement prove but temporary, however, the mills would shut down again and the struggle with the men will grow more bitter.

The federation has been unfortunate in its lock-outs. Twice previously it has failed to induce its members to act in unison.

The operatives know of the improving trade conditions and were very sanguine of speedy success when they quit work to-day. They made no demonstrations about the mills, but went quietly to their homes. The spinners even talked of dispensing with the doing out of "strike pay" for the first fortnight, as they themselves have been preparing for the lock out.

The card room hands, however, who are

not so well fixed, want the "strike-pay" to commence immediately. The reserve fund is not so ample as that of the spinners. The promises of support from various sources, however, is ample, and with their own funds the strikers are confident of their ability to continue the struggle for months.

The effects of the lock-out will not fall on the operatives alone. It will seriously affect the shop keepers who supply the operatives and their families with goods and supplies.

The delegates to the Spinners' Association met tonight in Manchester. The secretary read telegrams declaring the lock out at Stockport to be a complete failure, and at Bury a partial failure. In these places the mill-owners are continuing to operate their mills at the old scale of wages. However, 53,000 workmen are expected to be idle on Monday. The meeting decided to increase the weekly levy to 5 shillings 3 pence. Great enthusiasm was shown.

Compare the foregoing with the following from New Orleans, and see the immense advantages enjoyed by the protected workmen of America over the pauper labor of free-trade England:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November.—The strike of the labor unions composing the Workmen's Amalgamated Council assumed more alarming proportions to-day, and the prospect now is that all of the city industries, with possibly one or two exceptions, in which union labor is employed, will be at a standstill to-morrow.

The conference between the merchants' and laborers' committees was resumed at the city hall this morning. Mayor Fitzpatrick presiding, and after an executive session, which covered two hours, was finally dissolved without result. The merchants persisted in their demand that the men should return to work before any attempt was made to arbitrate the existing difference, and the men were equally firm in their demand that the difference should be arbitrated at once before the men were ordered back to work; or at least as an evidence of good faith that an arbitrator should be chosen at once. To this proposition the merchants replied that no charge of bad faith could lie against them. The men, they claimed, had failed to carry out the agreement made with them, and if guarantees were to be given, they should come from the men.

Up to midnight the men had made no fresh overtures to their employers. The Electric Light Workers' Union has decided to join the strike, but the decision requires the sanction of the International Electric Workers' Union of which it is a member before it becomes effective. When they strike, if they do, the city will be in darkness, as the gas men went out yesterday. The longshoremen have refused to strike, and have resigned from the American Federation of Labor.

The Typographical Union met this afternoon, and decided to go out to-morrow. This will probably suspend the publication of every morning paper in the city except the German Gazette.

The guards at the armories of the local military commands have been doubled and arrangements made to call the troops out at a moment's notice. There has so far been no demand upon their services. Street car travel has been entirely suspended, and the only means of transit to distant parts of the city is by hacks or wagons, which are run periodically. The governor spent the day in the city, and was called upon by a committee of strikers. He warned them against any breach of the peace, but declined to discuss the strike until he had an opportunity of hearing both sides of the case.

It begins to look as if Harrison might be the third man in the race.

LOW RATES TO TEACHERS.

District Association Meetings. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway will sell tickets to Association Meetings at low rates on the certificate plan. Ask the depot ticket agent for particulars.

JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Illinois.

CALAMITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

have carried Illinois for Cleveland by at least 10,000 plurality, and elected the democratic state ticket, two congressmen-at-large, and at least twelve of the twenty-two congressional districts of the state. We have captured both branches of the Illinois legislature and will do the re-districting of the state next winter. We have carried Wisconsin, but the vote will be close. South Dakota will give her electoral vote for Weaver, which is a democratic victory, as the Weaver electors were supported by the democrats. The chief satisfaction which we derive from this victory is that it puts Illinois in the democratic column for all time to come."

Five hundred and seventy-seven out of 693 precincts in Chicago give Harrison 76,026, Cleveland 94,823. One hundred and forty-eight townships in Illinois outside of Cook county, give Harrison 23,768, Cleveland 21,558. The same in 1888, Harrison 22,672, Cleveland 15,105. Cleveland's net gain is 1,357.

Congressman Springer has been re-elected by 4,000 plurality.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—The vote cast in this state to-day was unusually heavy. An unexpectedly large number of ballots were thrown out on account of being improperly marked. On account of the new law, it will probably be some time before anything definite can be learned. Out of a total of 1,820 precincts, only ninety have been received. Those give Rich (rep.), for governor, 11,538; Morse (dem.) 10,320; a democratic gain of 1,745.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.—At midnight Chairman Dick, of the republican state committee, claims the Harrison electors in Ohio will have a plurality of from 23,000 to 25,000. He had heard from only two congressional districts, the First and Second, and claims the republican candidates are elected by 2,000 majority. He has nothing definite from the doubtful districts, but expects Carter to be defeated in the Fourteenth district. The chairman of the democratic state committee will make no statement, but Col. Taylor, who is receiving bulletins, states their returns show republican pluralities to be about 22,000 in the state, and Taylor (dem.), candidate for secretary of state, says he will hold his opponent, Taylor (rep.), down to a plurality of 11,000. They claim the election of Bowler (dem.) in the First district; Johnson over Hodge in the Twenty-first, and Horton in the Fourteenth.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Mansfield complete gives Cleveland 1971, Harrison 1,477. Two hundred and seventy-two precincts in Ohio, outside of Hamilton county, show gain for Harrison, 3,178. According to the present appearances the democratic candidate for congress in the Fourteenth district, Harter, is elected over Johnson.

Returns from Hamilton county at 9 p. m. show that Harrison will carry the county by over 6,000, while the county and congressional representative tickets fall far behind that vote.

The outlook at 12:30 is that Ohio will give Harrison 25,000 plurality.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—A much heavier vote has been cast in Nebraska than was expected by the campaign managers. The voting was quiet throughout the state, and there was little enthusiasm. Fully three-quarters of the democratic vote was thrown to the Weaver electors. So the direct vote for Harrison cuts very little figure. The returns are coming in very slow, and it will be ten hours before the

result can be surely known, but the figures already indicate the success of the Weaver electors. There are 1,633 precincts in Nebraska. Thirty precincts give Harrison, 3,071; Cleveland, 921; Weaver, 2,612; Bidwell, 45.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.—One hundred and seventy-four towns in Maine give Harrison 42,035, Cleveland 31,941. The same towns in 1888 gave Harrison 48,342, Cleveland 32,060; a republican plurality of 10,624. If the remaining towns come in with the same ratio, the republican plurality will be 1,435, against 13,456 in 1888.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, November 8.—The Australian ballot law was a great success. All indications are that an unusually full vote was polled.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, November 8.—The returns indicate the re-election of Anthony Joseph (dem.) for congress.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, November 8.—The state democratic committee says Cleveland's majority will be between 25,000 and 30,000.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, November 8.—Ninety-three towns give Harrison 27,328; Cleveland 26,696, a democratic gain of 1,215.

TENNESSEE.

KNOXVILLE, November 8.—The new election law, under which to-day's election was held, makes the counting tedious, and the few precincts that have been reported up to 12 o'clock show an increased vote to four years ago. That Tennessee will be the first state to break the solid south was demonstrated by the result of the election to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 8.—In ninety towns Cleveland gets 16,056; Harrison 21,848. Compared with 1888 the net democratic gain is 771.

"Anti-Monop" asks us to make the following correction in his article of last week on "True Co-operation": "Please say 'oppressive' in the fourth paragraph where you say 'apprehensive'."

After this splendid victory let us urge you to look over the prospectus on our seventh page. Our work has not been in vain, therefore we want every reader to consider well before allowing his subscription to lapse.

A Labor-Saving Machine.

The cut below represents a Folding Sawing Machine. The advertisers claim for this device that with it one man can saw as much wood as two men could, in the same length of time, with the old style cross cut saw. They have numerous testimonials to back up this claim, and invite thorough investigation. See advertisement of Folding Sawing Machine Co. in another column.



The Sixth Avenue Hotel.

When in the city of Topeka, stop at the Sixth Avenue hotel, 107 East Sixth avenue. W. M. Speck, the proprietor, is an accommodating gentleman, and will make your stay a pleasant one. Meats first-class, nice rooms and good beds. This hotel is Alliance headquarters, where you will see state Alliance officials and prominent Alliance men.

The St. Joseph Poultry company is asking for shipments of poultry, eggs, butter and hides. They have the reputation of being strictly honorable and of paying the highest prices in the west in their lines. Read their advertisement carefully and get their weekly market reports free.